NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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VOLUME XLIII-----NO. 131

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE-OUR NEW FRITZ NEW YORK AQUARIUM-OPERA AND FISHER BROADWAY THEATRE-MAGNOLIA PARK THEATRE-AIMER. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-MACBETH FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE- HUSBAND AND WIFE BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE PAILES. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. GERMANIA THEATRE-ROSENMURLER AND PINKE. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CELBERATED CASE BOWERY THEATRE-STRIKE AT MANCHESTER. NIBLO'S GARDEN-THE MARRIE HEART. DHICKERING HALL-MAGIC. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIATY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WASDERS. EGYPTIAN HALL-VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-PATRIZIO

WITH SUPPLEMENT

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and fair or partly cloudy, with showers. To-morrow it will be slightly warmer and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was fairly active and steady. Gold was quoted all day at 10012. Government bonds were firm, States steady and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 4 a 5 per cent and closed at 3 a 312 per cent.

BALTIMORE has caught the Fenian craze.

"WHISKEY DID IT." was the effective temperance speech of a colored murderer on the scaffold in Louisiana yesterday.

FREEDOM'S BATTLE in Cuba is at an end. Maceo and three other chiefs, the last in the field, have surrendered and left the island. OUR SISTER REPUBLIC, Switzerland, is behav-

ing in a very unsisterly way in paying the expenses of her worthless pauper population to our shores. BROOKLYN'S GAS COMPANIES cannot, it seems

afford to light the streets of that city for less than double what the service costs on this side of the river. Why ! A SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLAR SUIT is the

latest prize of the lawyers. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, which represents some well known citizens, is the THE MATCH between Hanlan and Plaisted

forms the sensation of the day in Toronto. Business will be suspended when the event comes off, the Mayor having decided to request a half holiday.

THE PIONEER SHIP of the new American line to Brazil, the City of Rio Janeiro, has arrived at St. Thomas. The thousands of people who lined the wharves attest the favor with which the new enterprise is regarded at that

THE RACE for one thousand guineas at Newmarket yesterday was won by the three-yearold filly Pilgrimage, which makes the second great race she has won this week. Her total winnings in the two amount to about sixty thousand dollars. FOR SOME TIME PAST a mysterious craft,

called the Racchorse, has been lying at one of the piers, preparing for a voyage to what was vaguely described as the West Coast of Africa. To the infinite relief of the Spanish and English consuls she has been seized by the Sheriff. THE CIMBRIA has been the object of some at-

tention on the part of one of our revenue cutters. Her papers are in perfect legal order and there is no contraband of war. Russian officers are coming and going all the time, but the mystery of her mission is still as impenetrable as ever.

ANOTHER FIGHT is to be made over the will of the late Mr. Stewart. There are only a score or so of claimants. If a millionnaire wishes to find out the exact number of his relatives he has only to disappear for six months and lead them to believe that he is dead. He will be astonished

THE BEST METHOD of dispensing charity was discussed by the State Charities Aid Association yesterday. That the present system is as bad as it could well be was conceded, but the exact plan of reform that ought to be adopted is a problem of some difficulty. The question of the English mendicant, "What would those relieving officers do without us!" is equally applicable here.

THE WEATHER.-The conditions that prevailed yesterday in the regions east of the Rocky Mountains were dominated by the adcauce of the high pressure from the westward over all the districts south of Tennessee. In the Middle and Eastern States and the lake region the pressure was below the mean, being lowest in Maine and Nova Scotia. Light rains generally fell on the coasts of the latter districts and over the lakes. A thunder storm occurred in Maine toward evening and the area of its influence was very extended. Indeed, about the same time all the coast linesnorth of Cape May was involved in cloudiness and rains, which lasted for a brief period. The high pressure in the West and Southwest is attended by clear, cool weather, light to fresh winds, mostly from the north and west. The indications are that the centre of highest pressure of the particular area advancing has already moved into the plains from the Rocky Mountain districts, and that a falling pressure will be experienced to day in most of the far Western States and Territories. The temperatures have fallen somewhat, particularly in the lake region. Little change, however, took place on the Atlantic coast. In New York and its vicinity to-day the weather will be cooler and fair or partly cloudy, possibly with showers. To-morrow it will be slightly warmer and fair.

England and Russia-The Irrepressible Fenians.

The sudden flush of hope in the minds of the Fenians that their coveted opportunity has come at last, and that, as soon as war breaks out between England and Russia, they will be at liberty to enlist in the Russian service for an invasion of Canada, is as wild a freak of lunacy as ever got possession of empty brains self-advertised "to be let unfurnished." The idea of the doughty Fenians that there will be a call for their valor and scope for their deadly hate of England as soon as the impending war is declared is sheer moonshine and nonsense. Their absurd way of jumping at conclusions is a fresh proof of their ignorance and wrong-headedness. They know well enough that popular sympathy in the United States will be on the side of Russia, and they are illogical enough to infer that they will therefore be permitted to enlist as Russian soldiers and cross into Canada as an invading army. The American Fenians "reckon without their host." They have not yet learned that the government of the United States is not influenced by its friendships or sympathies in its discharge of international obligations. In a war between Russia and England our government will maintain as strict and impartial a neutrality as if the American people were indifferent between the belligerent parties. It is bound to maintain this attitude by international law, and the

obligation is strengthened and enforced by

our stringent neutrality laws.

The government of the United States has never failed to subordinate the popular sympathies of the country to its international obligations. The first conspicuous illustration was furnished at a very early period, soon after the outbreak of the French Revolution. When war arose between England and France the whole tide of American popular feeling set strongly in favor of France. Nothing could have been more natural or justifiable than that vehement preference. The passions of our own war of independence had not yet subsided. We had not ceased to resent the attempt of England to subjugate us nor to cherish a sentiment of profound gratitude to France for her assistance. Moreover France, being then a republic, appealed to our republican instincts, while England was waging a war in support of monarchy and aristocracy, which our people detested. But even under that powerful temptation our government showed no favor to France. Jefferson, our Secretary of State at that time, was the most ardent abettor of France in his private feelings of any statesman in the country; but he did not permit his private sentiments to warp his views of public duty. He was the author of those doctrines on the subject of neutrality which have ever since been the settled American rule. Everybody who is even slightly acquainted with our early history knows how strenuously he resisted the French attempts to fit out privateers from our ports, and how triumphantly he refuted and demolished the arguments of Genet, the French Minister to this country.

The masterly reasoning of Jefferson in that excited and trying period is equally applicable now, and so deep and solid are the foundations on which it rested that it will always be pertinent to similar circumstances. It is as cogent and irresistible against the lunatic Fenians to-day as it was against the crazy pretensions of Genet to fit out French privateers from our ports in 1793, and is to be classed with those greater efforts of the human intellect which "are Mr. Hewitt and the committee wor not for a day, but for all time." We do not know where, in all the records of diplomatic reasoning, a closer and more conclusive argument is to be found than the following from a despatch of Jefferson to Gouverneur Morris, our Minister to France :- "If one citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority every citizen has the same. If every citizen has that right then the nation (which is composed of all its citizens) has a right to go to war by the authority of its individual citizens. But this is not true, either on the general principles of society or by our constitution, which gives that power to Congress alone and not to the citizens individually. Then the first position was not true and no citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, and for what he does without right he ought to be punished. Indeed, nothing can be more obviously absurb than to say that all the citizens may be at war and yet the nation at peace."

No piece of argumentation ever went more directly to the pith of a question than this. As applied to our Fenians no refutation could be more complete of their claim to invade Canada without the authority of the government under which they live. If the United States should declare war against Great Britain, as an ally of Russia, the Fenians would be entitled to enlist in our armies and to march into Canada if the regiments to which they belonged were ordered to cross the frontier. But so long as our government stands neutral Fenjans will expose themselves to punishment under our laws if they organize hostile incursions into Canada. The foregoing extract from Jefferson was merely a statement of principles; but those principles were afterward embodied in a statute, which is still in may be anticipated. The splendid ponies torce, and which utterly prohibits the enlistment within our jurisdiction of soldiers to act against a country with which the United States are at peace, and makes it a "high misdemeanor," punishable by heavy fines and imprisonment. The Fenians would incur these penalties by enlisting in the Russian service for the invasion of Canada.

So far as Canada is concerned the United States scorn and repudiate the officious zeal of the Fenians. If we should ever want Canada we can easily take it. It lies behind our territory. The long stretch of country from Lake Huron to Passamaquoddy Bay separates Canada from the Atlantic coast. It is hemmed in by the States of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hamnshire and Maine, lying behind this great belt of States and shut in by them from any egress to the outside world except through the River St. Lawrence, which is closed by ice | the fashion, beauty and manly vigor of the and fogs for nearly half the year. The con- metropolis.

quest of Canada by the United States would be a brief holiday campaign if we desired to annex it. But we do not want Canada. No true American desires to seize and possess it, although, thank God, we have enough native born Americans to take it in short metre if we should ever have a sufficient motive to do so. The Fenians are a set of conceited, mischief-making donkeys, who will be sternly repressed and punished if they attempt to invade Canada in the pretended interest of Russia. We are confident that nothing is further from the intention of the Russian government than to abuse American friendship by encouraging violations of our neutrality laws and subsidizing the shallow-pated Fenians.

The Communists Propose to Put Down the People.

Further reports of movements, projects and programmes for the overthrow of everything by workingmen, more or less organized as labor leagues or Communistic societies, are given in our columns to-day. It is a queer medley of fume and folly, and indicates what a bedlam these reformers would make of the world we live in. There is a glimpse of reason and intelligence here and there. Thus a French Communist says, "the Americans as a rule do not understand the social question," and are consequently not friendly to this phase of reform. This tribute to the good sense and love of order of American workingmen is as sincere and just as it is unconscious and unintentional. All the noise on this subject is made by men from foreign lands, who have not yet discovered any worthier vocation in the new country, and the major part of them are not even naturalized as citizens. This fermentation of the loose and discontented elements is a trouble in all countries. No country where men are in any respect free to act on their own volitions is withont a class of idle and lazy vagabonds, who attribute to the defective organization of society that wretchedness and poverty that is the consequence of their own misconduct, and who are ready to better their condition by any and every method rather than that of honest industry. England has a plentiful crop of these fellows, and the taxpayers are regularly out about thirty million dollars a year to support them. In France they cultivate revolution, and once in twenty years upset the government. In this country they have made a great noise only within recent years, and recognize that they have here no good hold on public attention. But in the words of one of their number they propose a forcible and violent seizure of the government and revolution. They propose to put down thirty millions with a few thousands; as the Irish soldier did with his ten prisoners, they are going to surround us.

Injustice to Army Officers.

The proposition to reduce the pay of army officers is exciting general condemnation, and Mr. Hewitt's bill, if adopted by the committee, is likely to prove extremely unpopular. It is urged with reason that promotion in the army is slow; that the army officer enters the military service of his country for a lifetime, gives up all other occupations and unfits himself ordinarily for other pursuits. In times of peace he is at the disposal of the government, and being liable to be removed from one post to another at any time he is deprived of the economy and comfort of a settled, permanent home. If war breaks out or Indian or other troubles occur he risks his life for the safety and honor of the nation. Such services should be most liberally compensated. Instead of reducing the pay of army officers well to propose an increase in each grade. based on length of service therein, in order to more fairly compensate for the slow rate of promotion.

A striking comparison has been made between the pay of army officers and the compensation of certain officers of the House, some members of which favor the proposed reduction. A colonel receives \$3.500 yearly, while the Clerk of the House of Representatives receives \$4,500. The pay of a lieutenant colonel is \$3,000 and that of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House \$4,000. The Doorkeeper receives within one hundred dollars as much as a major in the army. Captains and lieutenants, first and second, receive less pay than the assistant clerks, messengers, up holsterers and locksmiths of Congress. Yet Mr. Hewitt, who leaves the officers of the House of Representives untouched is seized with the economical desire to cut down the pay of officers of the United States army. The employés of Congress work only for a portion of the year and follow other pursuits. The whole time and talents of an army officer belong to the government. The mere statement of the case ought to in-

Inauguration of the Polo Scason.

and unjust policy.

sure the rejection of Mr. Hewitt's niggardly

The season of 1878 will be inaugurated by the Westchester Polo Club on Saturday of next week on the grounds of the club at Jerome Park. The opening promises to be a brilliant one, and as new interest is to be added to the sports by games of football and lacrosse, in which some of the most expert players in the country will take part, a more than ordinarily attractive meeting of the club, many of which are already in the stables, are in fine condition and seem to be as eager for the contests as the players themselves. On the opening day there will be a polo match between the members of the club, when the champion players will again enter the field. Yale and Princeton will contend in a game of football, in which picked teams from those colleges will enlist. At lacrosse the struggle will be between the New York and Ravens. wood clubs, and a fine contest is certain to take place for the handsome silver cup presented as a prize by the Polo Club. New York and Newport will also compete at polo for a set of colors, and the winning side will have to work hard for victory. The city boasts remarkably good players, and they will do their best to prevent the colors from floating any nearer to the ocean than New York Bay. With favorable weather the opening Saturday will be a great day for

in his vigorous onslaught on those servants of the public who draw good salaries and either do nothing in return or for their own purposes disregard the laws and abuse the trusts placed in their hands. It would be fortunate for the city if other officials high in position would display similar energy and independence, and it is to be hoped that the Recorder will persevere until the abuses he has undertaken to expose and condemn are fully remedied. The dangerous and offensive nuisances maintained under the eyes and nose of the Health Board are notorious, and seriously impair the value of property in the neighborhoods where, in violation of law, they are suffered to exist. The obstruction of the public streets, prohibited by law but sanctioned by the Common Council, is a matter of general complaint. The resolutions authorizing these obstructions are not passed in ignorance. The Aldermen are aware of their illegality, but they grant the privileges

The Recorder's Good Work.

Recorder Hackett is evidently in earnest

because they hope thereby to gain popularity, or probably from worse motives. The Recorder's strong hand will in future hold them in check. It would be well if Judge Hackett would seize upon other abuses while he is engaged in the good work. Filthy streets, careless blasting, unlawful

garbage dumping, are all attributable to culpable neglect of duty by public officers, and the people of New York, whose health and life are jeopardized, will be glad that a judge has been found who does not hesitate to grapple with official misconduct and contempt of law wherever they may be dis-

Is the Law To Be Enforced?

The inquest held on the bodies of two female inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island who came to their deaths through drinking chloroform, which had been stolen by a "harmless lunatie" from the drug store of the institution, has resulted in a verdict censuring the managers of the asylum for allowing patients to enter the drug store under any circumstances, and the drug clerk for placing poisons within the reach of patients who did enter the store. In this case the carelessness of the officials was not confined to a single act. It was "culpable negligence" first to suffer insane patients however harmless to go into the drug store; next, to place poisons in such a position that parties entering the store might lay hands on them, and, next, to fail to keep watch of any insane person who might happen to be in the store. In this case the culpable negligence cost two women their lives and nearly caused the death of a third. The verdict of the jury is, therefore, entirely just. But what is to follow? Is this case, like the beating to death of an insane man a few months ago, to die out and be forgotten? There is a law defining the offence and penalty of manslaughter, which provides as follows :-

Every other killing of a human being, by the act procurement or "culpable negligence" of another, where such killing is not justifiable or excussable, or is not declared in this chapter nurder, or in this title masslaughter of some other degree, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree,—R. S. of New York, part 4, chap. 1, title 2, sec. 19.

The law further provides for such offence the punishment of imprisonment in a State prison for two years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The law should certainly be enforced in a case in which the culpable negligence of paid public officials causes the death of helpless and unfortunate beings intrusted to their care.

Important to Belligerents.

We publish to-day a list of one hundred and seventy-one steamers available for transformation into armed cruisers, which can be bought in this country by any one who has the money and will pay the price. Nearly all of these vessels are new. They vary in size from five hundred to five thousand tons. They are stanch ships, built both for service and for speed, and are just what is wanted by a nation that proposes to go to war and needs a ready made navy to cut up its enemy's commercial resources. These ships can be warranted to completely Alabamaize English commerce if properly equipped and commanded by the right sort of men. Russia can have them all if she planks down the cash at once, otherwise a portion will probably fall into the hands of England, which is also reported to be on the lookout for good steamers for sale. It is reported that the prices asked for ships have suddenly increased very greatly, and that buyers are likely to be driven to other countries by this folly of owners, who are likely to spoil their market through their greed. This sudden demand for American steamships, if taken advantage of, might give an impetus to our shipbuilding and make business lively in that branch of trade.

Prizes at the Dog Show.

The approaching deg show promises to be one of unusual interest and will no doubt be well attended. The determination of the managers to do away with the distinction between native and imported dogs and to place all on the same level in competing for prizes has occasioned some dissatisfaction, but if it will tend to make our own breeders more careful or more enterprising it will subserve a good purpose. The principal object of these shows is to encourage those who raise dogs here to produce good stock and not to depend on the importations from abroad. The action now taken will be likely to promote this end. There is more reason in the objection taken to the placing of kennel clubs and individual raisers in competition. It has been suggested that distinct sets of prizes should be awarded for clubs and private exhibitors, since the former have a large number of doors from which to make their selections for a show and ample funds to defray the expenses of care and transportation. An individual breeder, however enterprising, scarcely stands a chance of securing a prize against the kennel clubs, and is naturally discouraged from competing. As the real benefit of the shows is the encouragement they give to breeding generally separate prizes for the kennels and individual exhibitors would seem to be very desirable.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Bre London's queen of society is the daughter of the

Dean of Jersey.

Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, is at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Maurice Delfosse, Belgiau Minister at Washing-

ion, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Marquis Valero de Urris, of Spain, is among the ate arrivals at the Brevoort House. Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at

Washington, is at the Everett House. P. S. Stevenson, general preight agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, has resigned. The Catskill Recorder speaks of a bit of poetry "as placid as a plate of heart-broken hash."

Ex-Governor Hoffman, with his family, sails for Europe on next Saturday, 18th Inst., by the City of

Senator J. D. Cameron and wife, of Pennsylvania, arrived at the Brevoort House last evening from

Turner's Falls Reporter:-"There are only 300 shades of blue. We sometimes feel as though there were

Second Lieutenant N. K. Orcutt, of the United States Revenue Marine Service, has been assigned to auty on the revenue steamer Commodore Perry, at Erie, Pa.

Hayes woke up in Washington this morning with a black eye. The rest of the society were in Willard's getting a cocktail.

Lieutenants Safeste and Sablausk, ot the Russia Navy, arrived in Washington on Wednesday, and are sojourning at the Russian Legation. They came to his country in the Cimbria.

The young man tried in Loudon county, Va., last

week for shooting into a crowd who visited him the ight of his marriage as a calathumpian band, thereby cilling one of the party, was sent to the Penitentiary or eighteen years, The other evening in London, on leaving the opera

a short sighted gentleman said to a lady with a lash-lonable long train over her arm, "Do allow me to carry our mantle for you;" upon which he seized and ele vated the train, blushed, and apologized. Carleton has in press a new work entitled "St. Peter's Bride," by Mrs. L. St. John (Eckel) Harper,

author of "Maria Monk's Daughter," in which t nost perplexing and profound subjects of the day are treated in a humorous and dramatic manner.

but assigning rumor only as a basis, an article to the effect that a woman claiming to be the lawful wife of the late W. S. O'Bries, of the bonanza firm, will contest his will, claiming half his estate; that the deceased two years ago settled \$250,000 on her, and six nonths ago off red to compromise for an additional 500,000, which she refused.

Peter Cooper, accompanied by Professor Rossiter W. Raymond and wife, Mrs. E. Cooper and daughter, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt and Miss Cooper, his niece, arrived at Richmond, Va., yesterday morning from Now York en route for South Carolina. The party spent the day sight seeing about Richmond and were leave in the evening via the Piedmont Air Line for their destination. They are travelling in a special

AMUSEMENTS. "THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE-BRUTUS."

Mr. John McCullough was last night the recipient

I a benefit that must have been gratifying to him in every way. In the first place the Grand Opera House occupied nearly to its fullest capacity by an appreciative audience; and sec-ondly, the play which he find wisely chosen for the occasion permitted an exhibition of his fine talent that eligited the warmest enthusiasm. It is now several years since John Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus" has been performed on the New fork boards. It is a work that calls for a degree of ability which is not possessed by every tragedian, and requires a physique and vigor which among and requires a physique and vigor which among all others who now tread the american stage Mr. McCuliough peculiarly exemplifies. From the first act, where he hides the purpose of a patiest under the garb of a foot, until the end, where, having redeemed his country, and as a proud Roman Consul he sentences his traiter son to death and gives the signal for his execution, there is not a scene in which the actor is not singularly effective. True, there were moments whon, in the intensity of passion, Mr. McCullough's style was severe and strongly suggestive of some of the ranting moods of Edwin Forrest, a lault to which attention has been called before; but this was more than compensated for by the frequent delicate and gentle elecutionary effects which he showed himself capable of producing, and whereby he shaded the more sombre that of his granatic picture. At all times, however, in gesture, dress, voice and attitude he illustrated how thorough has been the work of the student and how lovingly he has succeeded in wedding art and nature and making them contribute to his well deserved processional success. The play is one that must make large drafts even upon the most vigorous physical organization, and it is pernaps for this freason that Mr. McCuliough does not often comprise "Brutas" in processional success. The play is one that must make large draits even upon the most vigorous physical organization, and it is pernaps for this reason that Mr. McCurlough does not often comprise "Brutas" in Mis reperfore, yet it is a performance so comprise, a story so beautifully told, so full of exquisite diction and so eminently dramatic, that it will always hold a distinguished place among the best of this class of tragedies. The support by the reat of the cast was not generally good. Mr. Joseph Wheelock as Titus, the son of Brutus, lacked the animation that belongs to the character and in the reading of his lines shows that he is fettered to a method that admits of hitle or no change. Whether reciting lago or Titus his emphasis is always the same. One recegnizes the man with his eyes shut. Mr. Hurry Langdon as sextus Tarquin played well, and Mr. Edwin Price as Coration acceptably. The leature of the evening, next to the performance of the "star," was the acting of Miss Marie Prescott, who, as Tullia, made a decided secsation and was rewarded by several calls in front of the curtain. This lady, sithough so recently a member of the profession, evidently has a fine dramatic future in store. Miss stella Boniface and Mrs. J. L. Carhart performed tairly in their respective parts. During the evening Mr. McCullough, thanking first the audience and the public for the generous patronage he has recolved, and next Messrs. Poole & Donnelly, the managers, for their admirable co-operation in securing his success. This afternoon he will appear as Virginius. To-night "Macbeth" will be given, in which Miss Gromard will make her doout as Lady Macbeth. She is said to possess unusual abbitty, and in certain parts it is predicted, by those who have seen her, that she will make an excellent actress.

PARK THEATRE-"LA PERECHOLE.". A good audience assembled last night at the l'ark Theatre to witness Aiméo's admirable personation of La Perichole," in the opera of that name. The piece was cast with the full strength of the company.

Mollard was the Piquillo, and he is perhaps the best representative of that character we have ever had in this country. Jouard played Don Andres and met with a warm reception on his first appearance and was encored after his unbreths song. McZ-ères and Duplan as Le Comte Panatellas and Ioo Pero were irrosistibly founy, both in make-up at a ting, and in the tree with Mollard in the second act were enthusiastically appauded. Miler, Gueymard, Dupart and Guerze assumed the rôles of the three cousins. "Girofla-Girofla" will be given at the matine this afternoon. piece was cast with the full strength of the company.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.

The lady managers of the Society of Decorative Art had on Thursday and yesterday, and will unloubtedly have to-day, a goodly number of visitors, doubtedly have to-day, a goodly buther of visitors, invited by card to the opening of the new and tasteful rooms of the society at No. 31 East Nineteenth atreet. The show rooms, on the first floor, are admirably arranged with a thoroughly arristed display of the decorated wares offered for sale. There is much of interest to be seen, and we are glad to say that the art standard of the work is continually growing higher, and that the display now made is very creditable.

THE GOLTHE CLUB.

The Goothe Club last evening tendered a farewell dinner to Dr. A. Ruppaner, its president, who sails for Europe to-day on the Germanic for a tour of England and the Continent. The dinner took place in the Hotel and the Continent. The dinner took place in the Hotel Brunswick, William Cullen Bryant presiding. Among the gentlement present were Mr. Blanchard, Vice President of the Eric Railway Company; Mr. Tuttie, of the New York and New Haven Railroud; Mr. Zolinceller, President of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, and Coroner Ellinger. Mr. Bryant was the first after dinner speaker. Remarks were also made by the following named gentlemen;—Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Elderkin, Coroner Ellinger, Professor Glaubeuskiec, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Courtiandt Palmer.

QUEENS COUNTY TEACHERS.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Queens County Teachers' Association to confer with the officers of the Queens County Agricultural Society the officers of the Queens County Agricultural Society in regard to an educational exhibit at the June Horticultural Fair report an agreement upon a pian by which all the schools of the county are to be divided into classes. In each class prizes will be given for the bost, second best and third best exhibit of school work. All work exhibited must be the individual and unaided work of pupils who have been in attendance at a public school during the present school year—the reaut of teaching in the schools.

OBITUARY

MAJOR JOHN W. TODD, UNITED STATES ARMY Major John W. Todd, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Commandant at Jefferson Barracks who was thrown from his buggy while on his way home from St. Louis the night before last died yesterday. His skul was fractured and he lay unconscious from the time of the accident until his death. Major Toda of the accident untit his death. Major Toda entered the army from the Military Academy in 1852 as brevet second heutenant. He served as assistant in various arsenais, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was a first incurenant and in command of Baton Rouge Arsenai when it was seized by the rebells. During the war he served as assistant ordnance officer at St. Louis Arsenal to April, 1881, and as chief of ordnance of the Department of Florida from July, 1881, to September, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of captain. After this he held several other important positions, in all of which he distinguished himself. He was promoted to the rank of major March 7, 1867.

MRS. HERNDON.

Mrs. M. L. Herndon, willow of the late Captain Herndon, United States Navy, and mother of Mrs. General Arthur, of this city, was for some time ill af Hyères, France, and the news of her demise at that place his been received. Mrs. Herndon was born is Culrepper county, Virginia, her maiden name being Hausbrough. She was a prominent member of society of the national capital before the war and her home was the scene of many magnificent entertainments. Captain Herndon, her busband, whose death is recalled by hers, was also a native of Virginia and a naval officer of distinguished ability and valor. While a midshipman he served in the Mexican and Fiorida wars. Afterward he was Mexican and Fiorida wars. Afterward he was attached to the Naval Observatory at Washington and still later he gained an extended reputation from his successful direction of the government survey of the Amazou River from its source to its mouth in the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. His death, which occurred at the age of forty-two in the year 1857, thrilled the country with admiration of his hero-smand devotion to duty. He was in command of a mail steamship, the Contral America, and while off Hatterss cacountered a terrible gale. There were on board as unusually large number of passengers and crew and a large amount or specie. The vessel foundered, and while many were lost some were saved, including the women and children, and their preservation was due to the coolness and bravery of Captain Herndon, who, not being able to save all, calmly refused to save himself and went down with his ship. Virginia granted a gold medal to his widow, Congre, memorialized his services and bravery, and the effects of the navy creeted a monument which still # Ayromorates him at Annapolis.

CATHERINE BEECHER. HER I XPECTED DEATH-HENRY WARD RESCHES

TELLS CF HIS SISTER'S LIFE AND LABORS.

The attendance at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting was large last evening. In one of the openthe paster, and said that there were elements of discord and strife around him. He invoked Divine power to bring peace and 'brotherly love to all the congregation. The pustor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, then said that he had received an invitation to attend a centenary celebration at Franklin, Mass., on the 12th of June. He was invited because it was the birth-place of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, who was a Catherine Beecher, the oldest of the pastor's family, but while on his way to Europe the ship was founof Ireland. Mr. Beecher went on to say that he had just received a telegram from his brother, Thomas K. echer, in Elmira, saying that Catherine Beecher was dying from a stroke of apoplexy. His earliest recollections of her was in connection with her engagement with Professor Fisher in 1822; but all was indistinct, except the memory of Professor Fisher's death, for it affected his sister's whole life. It almost desiroyed her religious faith. In profound grief and robeilion she argued for hours with hor father in his study. She was the sidest of a family of thirteen. The shock was so great that she found no relief from ordinary consels of religion; but at last, in the depths of utter despair, she resolved to give her whole sife to bumanity and make the lives of others happier. She devoted herself to the education of her sex. She published an arithmetic, wrote a treatise on mental philosophy, and published fitteen or twenty other books, founded schools and labored until her health broke down. Mr. Beecher said that her pupils turned out well, notwithstanding he was one of them. She established a seminary in Cincinnati in 1832 and organized a plan for supplying teachers to the West. Governor Slade, of Vermont, was secretary of her organization. The grief and rebellion she argued for hours with her Cincinnati in 1832 and organized a plan for supplying teachors to the West. Governor Slade, of Vermont, was secretary of her organization. The ramifications and influence of the society extended throughout the Union. She also established semi-naries in the Northwest and got them liberally end dowed. In later years she joined the Protestant Episcopal Church. Like her father, she took ne especial delight in contemplating death. She was concerned about "this world" and its living. Her life shows how much can be done by a hopeful, industrious mind. "here is not a State," said Mr. Beecher, "where there are teachers who do not look up to her." Motherless, she became the mother of thousands. Her own home broken, she made stronger other homes. "I am thankful," continued the speaker, "that she departs suddenly and escapes long weeks of lingering illness," "Out of weakness she will be made strong, out of darkness she will ind light."

Dr. Edward Beecher then read a tel Thomas K. Beecher as follows:-Catherine is dying. Apopiectic. May not lust an hour. Have her brothers and sisters any suggestions to make about funeral and burial?

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS-ORDERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1878. the Senate to-day :-

Major Thomas J. Thornburg, paymaster, to be major Fourth infantry; Major Henry G. Thomas, Fourth inroutth infantry; Major Henry G. Thomas, Fourth in-lantry, to be major and paymaster; First Lleutenant. Thomas Sharp, First inlantry, to be first liquidenant. Seventeenth infantry; First Lieutenant James Stum-bert, Seventeenth inlantry, to be first licutenant First infantry.

bert, Seventocht infantry, to be first fiedenant First infantry.

Configurations.

The Senate in executive session to day confirmed the following nominations:—Second Licutenant Frank W. Robinson, Second cavairy, to be first licutenant; First Licutenant Andrew Godden, Second cavairy, to be captain; Second Licutenant Harry Reade, Second cavairy, to be first licutenant Captain; Second Licutenant Harry Reade, Second cavairy, to be first licutenant Captain; Located Cavairy, to be first licutenant Harry Reade, Second cavairy, to be first licutenant Harry Reade, Second cavairy, to be first licutenant Harry Reade, Second cavairy, to be first methers of the Captain Capta

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS AND NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESI-DENT-CONFIRMATION. WASHINGTON, May 10, 1878.

The President sent the following nominations to

Captain W. E. Hopkins, of Virginia, to be comm dore; Commander F. M. Ramsey to be captain; Lie tenant Commander Fred Pearson to be commander Lieutenant Charles A. Scholky to be lieutenant cor tonant Commander Frod Pearson to be commander; Lieutenant Charles A. Scholky to be lieutenant commander; Captain Thomas Patterson to be commander; Cuptain Thomas Patterson to be commander; Commander Richard L. Law to be captain; Lieutenant John K. Winn to be lieutenant commander; Commander Milton Glaxton to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Edwin T. Woodward to be commander; Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner to be lieutenant commander; Captain Wilsiam N. Jeffers to be commonder; Commander Robert F. R. Lews to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Commander Commander Commander Commander Commander T. R. Lews to be commander; Lieutenant Commander T. Lieutenant Commander T. Lieutenant Commander Captain Edward Simpson to be commonders; Commander Commander Mortiner L. Johuston to be commander; Lieutenant Commander Henry Wilson to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Henry Wilson to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Henry Wilson to be commander; Lieutenant Commander Henry Wilson to be commander; Lieutenant Commander Henry Wilson to be captain; Lieutenant Commander M. Arraythe to be lieutenant commander. Milliam E. B. Delahay, Charles A. Clark, John H. C. Coffin, Dennis Mahon, James W. Grayjon, William F. Low, Henry F. Monahan, Richard Mitchell, William M. Wood, Henry F. Stockton, Clayton S. Richman and Samuel F. Commiley.

Ensigns to be Masters—J. C. Freeman, Frank Guer-

ley.

Ensigns to be Masters—J. C. Freeman, Frank Guorten, William H. Stack, William H. Southerland, J. M. Roper, Albert F. Freeman, Robert H. McLean, Charles E. Fox, John C. Fremont, Jr., Albert Murga Benjamin F. Rinchart, Roger H. Galt, Clinton H. Lyoth, Charles R. Miles, Oswin W. Long, V. L. Gottman, Frank S. Hotohkin and Oren E. Lasher.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the following nomination:

Commodore Robert H. Wyman to be Rear Admiral.

THE GARBAGE WAR.

Thomas and John Matthews, John Baker and Charles Peterson, who said they resided in this city, were fined \$10 each by Judge Davis, of Jersey City, yester day for dumping garbage in the bay.

STREET CLEANING OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Police Board by resolution yesterday requested the Commissioner of Public Works to have removed from the streets and gutters all obstructions which now impede the work of street cleaning.